

**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Report No. 835

**An Archaeological Evaluation at  
63-65 Duke Street, Norwich**

39367N

John W. Percival

August 2003

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Location: 63-65 Duke Street, Norwich  
Grid Ref: TG 2364 0829  
HER No.: 39367N  
Date of Fieldwork: 18th to 28th June 2003

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## **Summary**

*The earliest anthropogenic feature found during the evaluation excavation of this site was an enhanced natural feature cut into mineralised gravels, probably in order to extract the iron rich gravel for smelting. This relatively shallow depression lay at the edge of the Muspool marsh and may have served a secondary purpose as an animal drinking pond. Marshy silt and clay deposits began to accumulate in this hollow and were followed by deposits of domestic rubbish. The fills of the extraction pit were dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Faunal remains recovered from the pit indicate that the preparation of hides and furs as well as horn working was taking place in the vicinity.*

*Garden-soil like material then built up over the pit and was sealed by make-up, deposited prior to the construction of two adjoining 13th to 14th-century timber buildings. These were cut through a yellow clay floor make-up. These buildings survived into the latter part of the medieval period.*

*The second phase of buildings on the site were probably constructed in the late 16th or early 17th centuries and may have been substantially altered in the 1830s following the construction of Duke Street. They probably stood until 1942 when they were destroyed during one the 'Baedeker' air raids. The site has remained vacant since WW II.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

A single trench measuring 2.5m by 3.5m was excavated on a small plot of land at 63-65 Duke Street, Norwich during June 2003 (Figs 1 and 2). The site had been vacant for around 60 years, the last buildings to have occupied the site having been destroyed during the 'Baedeker' air raids of 1942.

The archaeological investigations were undertaken on behalf of Steve Pymm prior to his redevelopment of the site.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: AS/1328) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 31/07/01/ARJH).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## 2.0 Geology and Topography

The site lies in a relatively flat part of central Norwich, north of the River Wensum. The solid geology of Norwich is Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1975) overlain by drift deposits of Norwich Crag, a sequence of late Pliocene and early Pleistocene marine sediments. In practice these largely consist of variable deposits of sands, gravels and sandy clays. Adjacent to the river deposits of first terrace river gravels are seen. These are often distinctly grey in colour.

As mentioned above the modern topography of Norwich 'over-the-water' is far from dramatic. The junction of Duke Street, Muspole Street and St. Mary's Plain lies at c. 4.0m OD. Ground levels drop away very slightly towards the river and imperceptibly to the north. The southern end of St Augustine's Street, 400m to the north lies at 5.2m OD. To the east, the St. George's Street/Calvert Street area lies at 4.0m OD and to the west the Oak Street/Coslany Street locale at 3.0m to 3.5m OD.

## 3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Duke Street lies within the medieval core of Norwich. To date there has been very little evidence for significant prehistoric activity in central north Norwich. With the exception of a possible small settlement site in the Botolph Street area (Atkin and Evans 2002, 236), 300m north of 63-65 Duke Street, Norwich has no direct Roman antecedent. The Roman-British regional capitol *Venta Icenorum* lay 5km south of modern Norwich at Caistor St. Edmund. Much of the Roman tile found within Saxon and medieval Norwich is undoubtedly the result of systematic robbing and re-use of material from *Venta Icenorum* and many of the pottery finds are probably the result of spreading composted household waste and manure in fields (Shelley in prep.).

On the north bank of the Wensum the evidence for significant Middle Saxon settlement is arguably equivocal (Ayers 2003, 23-27). Anglo-Scandinavian occupation was concentrated in the defended area to the east of St. George's Street (*ibid.*, 36). The western side of this defended enclosure was bounded by the marshy Muspole or Muspool (*ibid.*,31). The name Muspole is a derivation of moss pool and means muddy or marshy pool. The name dates from at least the 13th century (Sandred and Lindström 1989, 120). A cockey, a former tributary stream of the Wensum also called the Muspole, probably rose in the marsh and flowed south-eastwards into the river in the area of Fye Bridge (Ayers 2003, fig. 2b).

Excavations at the junction of Alms Lane, St George's Street and Muspole Street (Atkin 1985) revealed that it was not until the end of the 13th century that the Muspole area began to be built-up. Prior to this it was a marginal area used for 'quarrying and rubbish dumping' (*ibid.*, 144). Iron ore seem to have been quarried at Alms Lane from the 11th to 13th centuries and was smelted nearby, probably just east of St. George's Street. The waste slag was then dumped into the Late Saxon defensive ditch. From the late 13th or 14th centuries the Alms Lane site was divided into a series of tenement plots which soon became packed with domestic buildings.

In addition to Late Saxon occupation with the northern *burh* or defended enclosure recent excavations (Wallis in prep, Adams 2000) have revealed a secondary 9th- to 11th-century settlement in the area of Oak Street, Coslany Street and Rosemary Lane. Excavations at 12 Oak Street (Adams 2000), c. 100m south-west of 63-65 Duke Street, also revealed evidence of iron smelting and smithing dating from the 10th to the 14th centuries, with something of a concentration of activity in the 11th and 12th centuries. From the Late Saxon into the early medieval periods the situation

in terms of settlement and industrial activity seem to have been mirrored either side of the unoccupied Muspole marsh.

There is little direct archaeological evidence for the nature of medieval settlement or activities at 63-65 Duke Street. The occupations of several occupiers of the site are, however, listed on several surviving enrolled deeds (Table 1, information from the Norwich Urban Archaeological Database)

Date	Names	Occupations
1290	Walter de Dichaus	Skinner
1294	Robert Tyvile (Tywill)	Rector of Intwode (modern Intwood near Keswick)
1297	John de Felthorp	Clerk
1307	Robet le Reve de Horsford P. de Buxton	Chaplain
1312	John de Claveringe Walter de Darlington Warin	?Lord of Horsford Clerk Shoemaker
1322	Thomas de Catton	Weaver

**Table1: Enrolled deed entries for 63-65 Duke Street.**

Duke Street is one of the younger thoroughfares within the city walls of Norwich, having been constructed in 1821 (see below). Hochstetter's map of 1789 indicates that at that time the alley to the rear of the site was extant and that buildings on the site possibly fronted onto it. West of the site, in the current position of Duke Street, an open yard or garden also had buildings fronting onto it. It is likely that the present east frontage of Duke Street occupies roughly the same position as the east frontage of this yard.

There are a number of significant historic buildings in the vicinity of the site. No. 67 Duke Street, the shop at the junction of Muspole Street and Duke Street dates from the 17th century and originally fronted on to Muspole Street. The shop front is a post-Duke Street 19th-century addition (information from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, site 26289). It has been suggested that 67 Duke Street, or a range of contemporary buildings, continued further west before the creation of Duke Street. Hochstetter's cartography seems to back this up. His map shows a continuous line of buildings only separated by narrow alleys on the southern side of Muspole Street and St. Mary's Plain. Opposite the shop at 67 Duke Street lies 69-89 Duke Street (formerly 1-3 Pitt Street and 31-33 Muspole Street). The core of this complex of buildings dates from the late 15th century but was much altered into its present courtyard form in the 16th or 17th centuries (Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 287).

Photographs taken in the 1930s (Plates 1 and 2) show a contemporary range of buildings (36 Muspole Street) extending eastwards from 67 Duke Street with a passage over an alley that ran immediately east of the site. East of this a lower two-storey building (34 Muspole Street) with a separate passage into a courtyard can be seen. The general appearance of 34 Muspole Street points towards a 17th-century date for its construction. From the 1760s to the 1860s 34-36 Muspole Street was the 'Cock and Dove' and later the 'Cock and House' public house (information from

www.norfolkpubs.co.uk). Directory entries (Table 2) indicate that 4-36 Muspole Street was possibly unoccupied by the mid 1930s. The building certainly had a somewhat shabby and rundown appearance by this time (Plate 1).

The southern section of what is now Duke Street (from Charing Cross to the junction of Duke Street, Muspole Street and St. Mary's Plain) was created in 1821 following permission for construction being granted by an Act of Parliament in the previous year (information from [www.the-plunketts.freeserve.co.uk](http://www.the-plunketts.freeserve.co.uk)). The northern Duke Street section up to St Crispin's Road was originally part of Pitt Street (Sandred and Lindstrom 1989, 103). It is possible that Duke Street was widened with the western side of the street being pushed westwards in the 1930s and then again in the 1970s when a new concrete bridge was built. Some of the ironwork facing from the original Duke Street bridge can now be seen over the entrance to the Castle Mall underground car park on Shirehall Plain.

From the 14th century until the mid 19th century the east-to-west aligned section of Muspole Street and St. Mary's Plain was known as Southgate Street or Southergate Street. This was a corruption of the medieval name Soutergate Street, referring to shoe makers rather than anything to do with gates at the southern end of the city (Sandred and Lindström 1989, 120). Confusingly, Southgate Lane at the southern end of King Street is adjacent to the south gate of the city.

Although the Directory entries for 63-65 Duke Street and 43-36 Muspole Street (Table 2) make little mention of shoemaking there were at all times throughout the late 19th and early 20th century between three and five shoemakers or allied trades in the surrounding properties. By 1922 24-23 Muspole Street was occupied by Webster's shoe works. The association of this area with shoemaking perhaps dates back to as early as Warin in 1312.

The Heigham Street, Duke Street and London Street areas, as with many other parts of the city, suffered grievous damage during the 'Baedeker' raids that began in April 1942. It was probably in early May 1942 that 63-65 Duke Street was destroyed by fire caused by incendiary devices (Banger 2003, 66). St. Mary' Baptist chapel, on the opposite side of Duke Street, was also burnt out at this time only to have it's remaining walls destroyed by an high explosive bomb in October 1942 (Banger 2003, 79). The chapel was entirely rebuilt in 1951-52 (Pevsner and Wilson 1997, 256). It is likely that 34-36 Muspole Street was also destroyed by fire at this time. Their site is presently occupied by a post-WW II industrial building.

Unfortunately no photographs of the last set of buildings to occupy 63-65 Duke Street survive. A post-war photograph shows the damage to 67 Duke Street (Plate 3).

The son of the former owner of the shops that occupied 63-65 Duke Street provided the information that after being burnt out the shops were never rebuilt. It is likely that that any building remains were demolished shortly after the 1942 air raids. Nos 63-65 Duke Street is therefore one of the last bombsites in Norwich to be redeveloped.



	1885 Jarrold's Directory		1905 Jarrold's Directory		1922 Jarrold's Directory		1935 Kelly's Directory		1952 Kelly's Directory	
	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity	Occupant	Activity
<b>61 Duke Street</b>	Mrs Dinah Wood	Music Teacher	John Yaxley	Private Resident	Mary Anne Wilkinson	Private Resident	No entry		Frank Guymer	Private Resident
<b>63 Duke Street</b>	James Collins	Private Resident	Small Tenement		Harry Bracey	Private Resident	Henry Jason Waton	Confectioner	No entry	
<b>65 Duke Street</b>	Benjamin Malbon	China Mender	Small Tenement		Harry Bracey	Private Resident	Ronald B Lincoln	Newsagent	No entry	
<b>67 Duke Street</b>	Abel Cannell	Butcher	Arthur Cannell	Butcher	Elizabeth Cannell	Private Resident	Mrs Cannell	Shopkeeper	Jason Albert Green	Shopkeeper
<b>34 Muspole Street</b>	John Abigail	Baker	Charles Weston	Baker	Edward Steward	Baker	No entry		No entry	
<b>36 Muspole Street</b>	James Finch	Private Resident	J. Muirhead	Private Resident	John Muirhead	Furniture Dealer	No Entry		No Entry	

**Table 2: Directory entries for 61-67 Duke Street and 34-36 Muspole Street**

## 4.0 Methods

Initial inspection of the site revealed that it had recently been cleared of buddleia and other undergrowth as well as two concrete pipe sections used as barriers. This clearance had caused some minor disturbance to the surface of the site which lay at 3.7m OD to 3.8m OD, about 0.3m below the level of Duke Street. The floor levels of the last set of buildings to occupy the site had already been disturbed. Bearing this in mind the trench was initially machine excavated to a depth of c. 1.1m below the modern surface (2.6m OD). Machine excavation was carried out with a rubber tracked 3 tonne hydraulic 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. During machine excavation it was necessary, due the limited size of the site, to remove risings in two 9 cubic yard skips. This material was replaced during backfilling (see below).

After cleaning, the cut features in the base of the trench were excavated and a small sondage was dug in its centre (Fig. 2). This exploratory excavation measured approximately 1.0m by 1.0m and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the main base of the trench (1.9m OD). Following further cleaning the trench was comprehensively recorded in plan and section. The base of the trench was mechanically excavated further to a depth of c.1.8m below the modern surface (1.9m OD). Steel sheet and hydraulic waling-beam shoring was then installed by specialist contractors. Leaving a c. 0.2m wide baulk around the inside of the shoring sheet to maintain recording in section hand excavation was then undertaken across the remainder of the trench. After c. 0.4m of material had been removed a step measuring 1.2m by 1.3m was left in the south-east corner of the trench (Fig. 3) to allow easy ladder access and egress. The remainder of the trench was then excavated to its final depth of 0.9m OD, just under 3.0m from the modern surface.

Following completion of the recording the trench was partly backfilled with excavated spoil augmented by one 9 cubic yard skip load of imported sandy loam. The basal backfill was rigorously plate compacted in accordance with the wishes of Mr Pymm's civil engineer. The top 1.0m was compacted firstly with the machine bucket and then by tracking the machine over it.

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area. A 7 tonne tracked hydraulic 360° excavator was used for this operation.

The Project Design specified the excavation of a 3m by 3m trench. The restricted size of the site, the practical demands of spoil storage and shoring installation and the position of a live foul water drain led to a minor change in dimensions. The trench eventually measured 2.5 by 3.5m and was located towards the western (Duke Street) side of the plot (Fig. 2).

The restricted size of the site meant that it was impossible to get away from interference caused by the steel shoring sheets. Metal detecting could not, therefore, be conducted. A rapid scanning of the surface deposits revealed large amounts of modern debris.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at

appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 5.12m on the south-west corner of St Mary Coslany church (Fig. 1). The level was transferred to a temporary benchmark on the concrete retaining wall of the alley opposite the south-east corner of 67 Duke Street. The elevation of the temporary benchmark was 4.18m OD.

The relatively small size of the site led to a number of practical difficulties. Thanks to the expertise of all NAU staff involved, and particularly the team from Bryn Williams builders and civil engineers, these difficulties were overcome. Apart from one morning of heavy rain the weather was warm and dry with many days of strong yet diffuse light.

## 5.0 Results

The earliest feature excavated [44] (Fig. 3) was almost certainly naturally derived. It was only partially investigated but the sterile grey sandy nature of its fill [43] and the steep, irregular, almost undercut nature of its sides led to the conclusion it was a natural feature, probably a solution hollow. These are formed by water erosion of the chalk that underlies the natural sand and gravel and are common features in the greater Norwich area. (Humphreys 1993). The sands and gravels then slump into the resultant fissures in the chalk dragging any cultural deposits above into the top of the solution features. These features can remain dormant for many centuries and then be reactivated by changes in human activity. The solution feature did contain a single sherd of 11th- to 12th-century pottery. This had probably been dragged down from the deposits above.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the solution feature was what it revealed about the nature of the natural gravels through which it and another feature were cut. In common with those encountered during the 1976 Alms Lane excavations the gravels at 63-65 Duke Street were heavily iron-panned. This meant that they were extremely hard and tenacious as well as being largely impervious to water. The partial excavation of feature [44] revealed that there was a layer of grey (?riverine) sands beneath the crust of iron panned gravels. This questions whether the 'natural' in the Muspole area is Norwich Crag of ancient riverine deposits or something else entirely. At present the iron panned gravels seem to have the effect of holding the water table beneath them. The reverse may have been true in the early medieval period (see below).

Feature [44] was cut by a large, wide and relatively shallow hollow [45] (Fig. 3, Plate 4). This hollow may have been an enhanced natural depression or a dug feature. At the time of its excavation the hollow [45] was interpreted as an enhanced natural feature perhaps dug to form a livestock drinking pond and which was subsequently used for refuse tipping. However, this feature is more likely to have been a shallow quarry dug to exploit the iron rich gravels. It soon filled with clay and silt-rich marshy deposits. This accumulated material [41] was augmented by rubbish tipping [41]. This refuse contained a large amount of animal bone as well as pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries.

Above the top fill of feature [45] a layer of grey gravel-rich sandy loam [29] was recorded. This was up to 0.9m thick and was probably a build-up of garden soil,

perhaps following an initial episode of dumping. Finds of pottery indicate that the build-up of this material took place during the late 12th and 13th centuries. Clearly the site was open ground for 50 to 100 years following the infilling of feature [45].

During the late 13th century a relatively thin layer of brown sandy loam and gravel [4] was laid on top of the garden soil [29]. This layer was up to 0.3m thick and was capped with a bedding layer [38] made of dark silt and crushed chalk. The bedding layer was the preparation for the laying of a substantial yellow clay floor [3]. This floor uniformly covered the whole area of the trench. Two post-holes [32] and [34], and two beam-slots [30] and [40], were cut through it. Both beam-slots were aligned east-to-west and were between 0.4m and 0.5m wide. The structural features cut through floor [3] undoubtedly represent the remains of two timber-framed buildings, possibly of two storeys, founded on sill beams, which were the first permanent buildings to be constructed on the site. Even at this early date the site was divided into two plots, which later became 63 and 65 Duke Street.

In the northern structure, represented by beam-slot [30] and the post-holes, impressions of upright wattle rods were clearly visible on the northern side of the beam-slot (Plate 4). North of beam-slot [30] traces of mortar were detected on the surface of the yellow clay deposit [3]. These probably represented the remnants of mortar bedding for a tile floor. It was impossible to determine whether the removed tile floor sealed or cut the post-holes [32] and [34]. These features represented parts of a stair-base, an internal screen or constructional/scaffolding features.

The irregular shape of the eastern terminus of the southern sill beam [40] suggests that the beam itself may have been longer than the beam-slot.

Given that the eastern terminal ends of both beam-slots were found (Fig. 5) it is clear that the clay floor [3] extended beyond the limits of the structural features. Due to the relatively small size of the trench it was unclear if the yellow clay surface [3] extended beyond the eaves of the buildings and formed an external surface. Clay is not, however, a suitable material for external surfaces.

As Duke Street was not in existence until the 1820s where were the frontages of these buildings? Hochstetter's map of 1789 perhaps provides the answer to this question. The buildings either fronted on the alley to the rear (east) of the site or the yard whose western side occupied approximately the same position as the present east frontage of Duke Street.

Although both buildings were constructed at the same time there is some evidence that they were demolished, or rather dismantled, at different times. Judging by the differing nature of the beam-slot fills the southern building was taken down first. Following an indeterminate length of time the northern building was dismantled. In both cases the lack of debris, traces of decayed posts or beams and disturbance to the cut features indicates that the buildings were carefully taken down rather than being haphazardly demolished or destroyed by fire. Finds evidence indicates that the both buildings were taken down by the end of the 14th century.

The infilled structural features were overlain by a layer of redeposited yellow clay of up to 0.2m thickness. A deposit of dark grey/brown sandy loam of approximately 0.4m thickness sealed this. This deposit was probably a garden soil build-up rising from an initial raft of dumped material. No finds were recovered from this material but a late medieval or early post-medieval date seems likely. During the deposition of this layer the site was either vacant or used as a garden or yard.

Perhaps sometime after 1600AD a second set of buildings began to be built. Firstly a series of make-up or levelling deposits [16], [17], [18], [19] and [23] were dumped. These were mostly comprised of sandy silts, sandy loams or crushed mortar. Onto this ground an east-to-west aligned single skin brick wall [21]=[25] was built. It ran parallel and approximately 1.0m to the north of the southern edge of the trench. This wall was probably the dividing wall between the 17th-century version of 63 and 65 Duke Street. The external wall of these buildings lay beyond the limits of the trench. Mortar floors [22], [27] and [28] were associated with this wall.

The presence of rubble deposits [26] and [20] indicates that the brick building evidenced by wall [21]=[25] was substantially remodelled. A north-to south aligned wall [24] was added which partitioned the area to the north of wall [21]=[25]. The room created to the west of wall [24] was then floored with pavement tiles. This remodelling possibly took place in the 1830s and was associated with the creation of Duke Street. Part of the remodelling was possibly concerned with converting No. 65 into a shop.

The latest deposits recorded formed a distinctive horizon of heavily burnt linoleum flooring which sealed the pavements. The charred linoleum was overlain by post-WW II rubble.

## **6.0 The Finds**

### **Introduction**

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are either included in the text or Appendices.

### ***6.1 The Roman Pottery***

#### **by Alice Lyons**

A single sherd of residual Romano-British pottery, weighing 0.036kg, was recovered ([41] fill of natural hollow [45]). It is an Oxfordshire red colour coat sherd Type C51 (Young 1977, fig. 59) from a flanged bowl copying Samian type Dr.38 (Webster 1996). This is the most common Oxford colour-coat vessel type and was made at most kiln sites throughout the production period of Oxford colour-coat wares. It is known to have been produced between 240 and 400+ AD, although most Oxfordshire products are not extensively traded in our region until the 4th century AD (Darling and Gurney 1993, 209).

## **6.2 The Post-Roman Pottery**

**by Richenda Goffin**

### **6.2.1 Introduction**

A total of 222 fragments of pottery weighing 2.123kg was recovered from the above excavation. The majority of the pottery is medieval in date, with small quantities of Late Saxon wares. A single fragment of residual Roman pottery is also present in the assemblage (see above).

### **6.2.2 Methods**

The ceramics were quantified by the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric, form and decoration. The ceramic information was recorded on a spreadsheet which is summarised in Appendix 3.

The fabric codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and supplemented by additional ones compiled by Suffolk Archaeological Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

### **6.2.3 The pottery by feature**

A single fragment of Local medieval coarseware was present in the upper fill [43] of the modified natural feature which was cut into the mineralised gravel deposits. The sherd was a sooted body sherd, which can be dated to within the 11th to 14th centuries.

Forty-six sherds of medieval pottery were recorded in the marshy silt and clay deposit [41], which overlaid the above feature. It contained frequent animal bone and domestic waste. The ceramics from this feature comprise a residual element in the form of a single fragment of Roman pottery, and small quantities of Late Saxon Thetford-type wares, some of which may also be residual. In addition two cooking vessels or jars dating to the 11th to 13th centuries, both of which are sooted, were found in this deposit. A well preserved fragment of an Early Medieval Sandwich ware handled pitcher was also present, dating to the 11th- to 12th-century period.

A larger group of pottery was recovered from the build-up of garden soil deposits which occurred subsequently (166 fragments weighing 1.403kg). Although many of the fabrics and forms present in this group are the same as those identified in the marshy deposit 41, the presence of small quantities of Glazed Grimston ware and the fragment of Andenne-type ware suggests a date of the late 12th to 13th century for this group. Plenty of EMW and LMU cooking vessels with flared everted rims typical of the 11th to 13th centuries are present, but there are no examples of the more developed rims associated with the 13th and 14th centuries and even later.

Few ceramics were associated with the construction of the two medieval structures recorded on site. Four fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from [2], the fill of beamslot [30]. These comprise two fragments of LMU and two of Grimston glazed wares, one of which is partially oxidised with a mottled lead glaze and is likely to be a

late variant, similar to Late Grimston ware (GRIL). In this case the vessel may be of 13th- to 14th-century date. A single fragment of LMU was also present in fill 31 of a posthole [32], which cut through a preparatory consolidation layer [3]. This yellow clay make-up deposit [4] contained four fragments of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, the latest of which was a fragment of Yarmouth-type ware dated to the 11th and 12th centuries.

No other pottery from any later archaeological deposits was present.

## **6.2.4 The pottery by broad period**

### ***Late Saxon***

A total of 35 fragments weighing 0.379kg of Late Saxon date were recovered. The pottery comprises fragments of Thetford-type ware, which forms 17.8% by weight of the total assemblage. In most cases the Thetford-type wares are associated with other fabrics of 11th to 12th-century date, so it is possible that some proportion of the sherds are residual. Most of the fragments are body sherds, but a few rims from medium-sized cooking vessels or jars are also present, and a sherd with an applied strip which may have been part of a storage vessel was identified in [29]. A single fragment of a possible Thetford-type ware sherd from the Grimston production sites is present in [29] although it is possible that it is an overfired product from Thetford or Norwich. No other fabrics dating to the Late Saxon period are present in the assemblage.

### ***Medieval***

The majority of the ceramic assemblage consists of pottery which is medieval in date (186 sherds weighing 1.708 kilogrammes). This pottery makes up 80.51% by weight of the total pottery from the site.

Several fabrics which are commonly found in 11th- and 12th-century deposits in Norwich were identified. Thirty fragments of Early medieval wares weighing 0.158kg are present, forming 7.4% of the assemblage overall. Body sherds are mainly represented, but the rims from four small sooted cooking vessels with plain flared rims were present in [29]. No other forms such as ginger jars are represented.

A particularly well-preserved sherd from a handled pitcher was recovered from [41]. The vessel is made in an Early medieval Sandwich ware fabric and is similar to one illustrated in Jennings (Jennings 1981, No 196). It has a grey core with small white inclusions, and brown margins, and can be dated to the 11th and 12th century.

Other medieval coarsewares dating to the 11th and 12th century are also present. A considerable amount of Yarmouth-type ware, a sandy ware with variable quantities of calcareous inclusions commonly found on sites in Norwich, was identified (thirteen sherds weighing 132 grammes). Again, cooking vessels or jars are the only identifiable form. The best example of this was found in [21], where the vessel had an upright but slightly developed rim.

A small quantity of shell-tempered coarseware which remains unprovenanced was present in [29] (2 sherds weighing 14g). It is possible that this was made locally, or could perhaps have an origin in the west of the region.

Two joining fragments from the strap handle of a Grimston coarseware jug were identified in [29]. In addition small quantities of Glazed Grimston ware were found in

[2] and [29] (five fragments weighing 117g). One of the fragments from [2] is a later Grimston variant, as it is partially oxidised.

Local medieval unglazed ware forms the most predominant coarseware fabric in the assemblage overall, and comprises 130 fragments weighing 1.10kg (51.8% overall by weight). This fine to medium sandy ware is the most commonly found coarseware present on Norwich sites. The pottery was mainly recovered from [29], but also [2], [31], [41] and [43]. Several cooking vessels or jars were present in [29]. These consist predominantly of vessels with simple everted rims, both with plain flared rims (SEV1-type), and with acute angles (SEV2-type). Such vessels are common in the 11th to 13th centuries, after which the rims become more developed and complex in their shape.

A single fragment which had been imported from the Continent was present in [29]. The sherd is a hard fired buff whiteware with iron oxide inclusions and spots of clear glaze, and is heavily knife-trimmed. It was made in the Andenne region of the Middle Meuse valley, and can be dated to the 12th or 13th centuries.

## 6.2.5 Conclusions

The pottery recovered from the excavation predominantly covers a relatively short time span, that is the 11th to 13th centuries. The fabrics which are present and their relative quantities are entirely consistent with those identified from many other sites in central Norwich.

## 6.3 The Metal and Bone Small Finds

by Julia Huddle

### 6.3.1 Introduction

A total of nine small finds were recovered, of which five were fragments of lava quernstone and are discussed in Section 6.5.1. Apart from an iron shoe last the remaining four objects are from contexts dated to the medieval period. All have parallels elsewhere in Norwich or Great Yarmouth.

### 6.3.2 The Objects

The artefacts are catalogued below with relevant discussions, which include object parallels and dates given where possible.

**SF1** Fragment of **hone**, rectangular in cross-section with top and bottom rounded at expanded end with suspension hole. All faces and edges dressed flat. Very fine grained ; ?Purple phyllite. Referred to by Moore as Blue Phyllite (Margeson 1993, 197). L.59 (incomplete), W.13, T10 max., 7min. **Context [1]**

The identification of this hone is made by comparison to hone stones from Greyfriars (Mills in prep.).

Discussion A neatly fashioned hone (SF1), with a suspension hole, is from a ?14th- to 15th-century deposit [1]. All stone used for hones was imported to Norwich and this example was made from Purple phyllite - available from Scotland, Wales, the Lake District and Scandinavia. Mills discusses the fact that hones, in general, are not intrinsically datable (*ibid.* in prep) and that the shape is often dictated by the stone type. It has been suggested that Purple phyllite ceased to be quarried in the 11th century (Crosby and Mitchell 1990, 292).



**SF2** Bone **scale**, exaggerated corners along the lower (blade edge) with four rivet holes; side is decorated with tiny punched dots set in groups of four and around the edges forming a border. The reverse is iron stained. L83, W16, TH2.mm. **Context [39]**

**Discussion** Scale tang knives were introduced in the 13th or 14th century although, from the large corpus from Norwich, none are dated to earlier than 1400 (Goodall 1993, 128). This example (SF2), represented by one side of a bone scale-tang handle, is from a context dated to the ?12th to 14th centuries. The decoration seen here is perhaps an imitation of scale handles decorated with inlaid metal pins and often set in groups of four (lozenge-shaped), typically 14th-century in date (MacGregor *et al* 1999, 1973).

**SF4** Iron **fish hook** of square section with spayed end, point broken. L73. **Context [29]**

**Discussion** A fish hook (SF4) from the site may be compared to thirteen examples from Great Yarmouth from contexts dated to the 10th through to the 12th centuries - of a similar size, with flattened ends, surviving tips are barbed and, where able to determine, of square section (Rogerson 1976, 165, fig 53 nos 1-13). These large hooks would only have been effective for catching large fish. The examples listed at Yarmouth (Wheeler and Jones 1976, 221) such as conger eel, ling, cod, spur dog, large haddock, turbot and halibut are all sea water fish, but presumably this hook would have been suitable for large fresh water fish such as pike and eel.

**SF9** Iron cobbler's shoe **last** of slender shape with square-sectioned tang and stop-ridge for sinking into a wooden base, possibly ladies. L234, W67, H244mm, 17th- to 18th-century. Unstratified.

**Discussion** Lasts were an essential piece of cobbler's and maker's equipment. The iron 'foot' was placed with its sole uppermost and the boot or shoe placed on it, during repair, or when driving nails in (Salaman 1986). The stem is fitted into a wooden stake which is held between the legs whilst sitting or is fitted into a metal socket which is screwed to the bench for use when standing. Frances Collinson, Collections Officer of the Norfolk Rural Life Museum, kindly looked at this object and wrote 'I believe it is pre-19th century, although I do not know how early it could be. It is certainly not later than 18th-century'.

## **6.4 The Worked Flint**

**by Sarah Bates**

A single piece of struck flint [41] was found at the site. It is a large primary flake with a coarse 'chalky' white cortex. It was struck by hard hammer, has a hinge fracture at its distal end and is unpatinated. It could date to the prehistoric period or it is possible that it could be waste from the knapping of building material during the medieval or post-medieval periods.

## **6.5 The Other Finds**

by Lucy Talbot

### **6.5.1 The Lava Quern Fragments**

The remaining small finds not discussed above consisted of five fragments of flat rotary querns (SF3 [39], SF5 [29] and SFs 6, 7 and 8 [41]). Most of the pieces have grinding surface remaining and all are of grey vesicular lava.

The lava is probably Rhenish in origin, probably from the Mayern quarries (Hörter, *et. al.* 1951). This trade began in the Middle Saxon period and lasted well into post-medieval times. In Norwich, until the coming of the railways in the 19th century Rhenish lava was used to the exclusion of other possible quern/millstone materials, such as Puddingstone or Millstone Grit (from Hertfordshire and Derbyshire respectively) (Smith and Margeson 1993).

Most of the quern/millstones were probably used either for domestic-scale wheat flour grinding or crushing roasted barley as part of the brewing process (Smith and Margeson 1993).

### **6.5.2 The Metal Working Debris**

The site produced twelve pieces of metal working debris (2.382kg, [02], [04], [29] and [41]). The assemblage consists of fragments of tapping slag, hearth bottoms and undiagnostic slags.

#### **Tapping Slag**

This form is characterised by the flowing texture of the solidified upper surface, similar in appearance to a lava flow, and is associated with the smelting process. A single piece (0.441kg) was recovered from [29].

#### **Hearth Bottoms**

Four examples of hearth bottom (1.608kg) were collected from [02], [04], [29] and [41]. Formed in the hottest part of the hearth, these are characterised by a convex bottom and flat or hollowed top, formed by the blast of air from the bellows. Hearth bottoms are associated with the smithing process.

#### **Undiagnostic Slags**

This group consists of seven fragments of material (0.391kg, [29] and [41]), which are, as the name suggests, uncharacteristic of either industrial process.

### **Conclusions**

The evidence present from both smelting and smithing would indicate that both processes were being carried out in the area. This is not surprising owing to this site's proximity to both the Oak Street and Alms Lane industrial areas. The small quantity recovered probably means that smithing and smelt was taking place both east and west of 63-65 Duke Street rather than the site itself.

### **6.5.3 The Iron Nails**

Eleven iron nails were recovered from the site [02], [04], [29] and [39]. Those from [2] and [40] were possibly structural and associated with the buildings evidenced by beam slots [30] and [40].

#### **6.5.4 Fired Clay**

The site produced thirteen fragments of fired clay and daub (0.364kg, [29], [41] and [42]).

### **7.0 Environmental Evidence**

#### **7.1 The Faunal Remains**

*by Julie Curl*

##### **7.1.1 Introduction**

A total of 12.472 kg of faunal remains were recovered from the evaluation excavation. Much of the assemblage consisted of primary and secondary butchering waste, although there is evidence of skinning (including equid and dog) and hornworking waste was also recovered.

##### **7.1.2 Methods**

All of the bone was scanned for basic information. Wherever possible, bone was identified to species, or at least as 'mammal', 'bird' or 'fish'. Bone was sorted to determine the number of measurable or ageable and countable bones, following English Heritage guidelines for recording mammal bones from archaeological sites (Davis 1992). Butchering was basically recorded as either chops or cuts, locations of butchering was not recorded at this stage. A note was made of any immediately obvious working waste, such as horn working, along with any instantly recognisable and relevant pathologies. Types of bone present were recorded to give some indication as to use of the animals and, where possible, an estimated age was recorded. Weights were taken and bone was quantified for context and each species present. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a table giving a summary of the information is included with this assessment report.

##### **7.1.3 Results**

Faunal remains were retrieved from seven contexts; almost 60% of the assemblage was recovered from the fill of one large shallow pit-like feature. All of the bone recovered was medieval, with a date range of the 11th to 14th centuries. All of the bone was in good condition, although some was quite fragmentary due to butchering and/or trampling. The assemblage did produce a reasonable quantity of measurable bones and most of the bone identified to species was countable (see methodology).

Seven species were positively identified during the scan. One possible deer was also recorded and the remaining bone that could not be identified to species during the rapid scan were grouped as 'bird', 'fish' or 'mammal' (see Table 3). Sheep/Goat were the most common species, then cattle, domesticated birds (goose and galliformes). Pig bones were found in lower numbers than other domesticated food species. All of the domestic mammals and birds had been butchered; the butchering included cut marks from skinning, chopping from the primary butchering phase and further cut marks from the removal of the meat from the bones. Four contexts, notably (29) and (41), produced chopped/cut cattle and sheep horncores. Juveniles were noted and included the presence of neonatal bones; however, most bone appears to be from adults of reasonable age.

Small quantities of dog and equid were recorded. Elements from both species show butchering marks that included cuts and are indicative of skinning. Further bird bones were recovered that were not immediately identifiable during the scan and these would require proper identification to allow analysis and interpretation. Sparse remains of fish were noted.

Some pathologies were noticed; in (41) three pathologies were noted on the cattle remains that suggest that cattle were elderly and suffering stresses at various stages of their lives before being culled.

Species	?Medieval	11th - 12th	Late 12th-13th	Late 12th-14th	Species Total
<i>Total</i>	17	318	329	4	668
<i>Mammal</i>	10	218	255	3	486
<i>Sheep/goat</i>	2	29	27	1	59
<i>Cattle</i>	2	25	18		45
<i>Pig</i>		8	13		21
<i>Bird</i>	1	11	7		19
<i>Goose</i>		10	6		16
<i>Galliformes</i>		12	1		13
<i>Equid</i>		3	1		4
<i>Dog</i>	1		1		2
<i>Fish</i>	1	1			2
<i>Deer?</i>		1			1

**Table 3. Quantities of animal bone each species recovered, grouped by date. Totals for each species and each date are given.**

#### 7.1.4 Conclusions

The primary and secondary butchering waste from the main domestic mammals and birds dominate the assemblage. It is interesting for the variety of butchering observed during the scan, which includes skinning and hornworking. It is probable that some utilisation of wild species, including fish, occurred on this site, although it did not seem to play a great part in the diet or economy of the occupants. The ages of the animals, particularly the sheep/goat and cattle, would suggest a wide range of uses for the animals before being culled for meat. The sheep, which were the most frequent species in this assemblage, would have undoubtedly contributed fleeces to the increasing wool trade during the 12th to 14th centuries.

## **7.2 The Plant Macrofossils**

by Val Fryer

### **7.2.1 Introduction**

Both samples examined came from the fills of a quarry pit, possibly an animal drinking pond, situated near the edge of the Muspool marsh. This depression also appears to have been used as a dumping place for domestic and/or butchery waste.

Two samples of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from sequential fills within feature [45]. A detailed breakdown of the plant macrofossil assemblage is provided in Appendix 5.

### **7.2.2 Methods**

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the presence/absence of plant macrofossils and other remains noted is shown on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Although most plant remains were charred, some de-watered and mineral replaced specimens were also recorded.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted, when dry, for the recovery of artefacts/ecofacts.

### **7.2.3 Plant macrofossils**

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrubs macrofossils were noted at a moderate density in both samples. Preservation was poor to moderate; a high density of the charred cereals/seeds were puffed, distorted and fragmented, whilst some de-watered remains were in a fragile condition.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with rare barley and barley/rye type rachis nodes. Weed seeds were not common but examples of both segetal and ruderal taxa were present. Wetland plant macrofossils were surprisingly rare, given the proximity of the feature to the Muspool marsh. Charred tree/shrub macrofossils were rare, but de-watered elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were common in Sample 2.

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root/stem were common in both samples. Heather (Ericaceae) stems and florets were especially common in Sample 1. Other plant macrofossils included bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragments and indeterminate buds and seeds.

### **7.2.4 Other materials**

Fragments of bone, eggshell and fish bone were present in both samples. Other materials were rare, but included mineralised concretions and globules of vitrified material.

### **7.2.5 Conclusions**

The material within the assemblages appears to be derived from a mixture of sources including domestic refuse (cereals, bone, eggshell and fish bone), possible fuel residues (heather, bracken, cereal processing waste) and the local flora (de-watered

macrofossils). The latter appear to indicate that the excavated feature was surrounded by a predominantly dry-land flora, comprising colonising weeds and shrub plants. Wetland plant macrofossils are rare.

## **8.0 Conclusions**

In general the results of this evaluation complement those of the nearby 1976 Alms Lane Excavations (Atkin 1985). Even on what was probably the northern fringes of the Muspole marsh significant occupation did not begin until the second half of the 13th century. The skinner Walter de Dychaus, recorded in 1290, may have been one of the first full-time residents of the plot.

Prior to the 13th century the marshy area was used for iron-ore quarrying and rubbish dumping.

Implicit in many previous discussions about the genesis of the Muspole marsh is that it was due to the 'low-lying' nature of the area (Ayers 2003, 31). Whilst changes in topography doubtless played a part in its formation the heavily mineralised nature of the natural gravels in the area is arguably a more important factor. Whatever the geomorphological cause of this mineralisation it probably had the effect of holding up the water table in the manner of a raised peat bog

It has been suggested that the iron-rich 'natural' seen at Alms Lane "probably forms part of the Cretaceous capstone" (Atkin 1985, 219). It seems equally possible that they could simply be described as heavily mineralised sands and gravels. There is probably a complex geological or geomorphological story to be told about the iron-rich deposits in this area and their possible role in the formation of the Muspole marsh. The plant macrofossil evidence suggests, however, that rather than lying on the edge of the Muspole marsh, 63-65 Duke Street lay within a belt of dryer waste ground on the northern margins of the marsh.

The recovery of a post-medieval cobbler's last neatly corroborates the documentary and place-name evidence for the Muspole Street area being a centre of the shoe-making industry until the mid 20th century. There seems little doubt that the clustering of shoemakers on Soutergate began in the mid to late medieval period. Prior to this the 11th- to 12th-century horse and dog bones which showed sign of having been skinned, and the presence of the skinner Walter de Dychaus in 1290, suggests that skinning and furriering was the early medieval trade specialisation of the neighbourhood. It is possible that the skinning specialisation gave rise to, or evolved into shoemaking, with the two trade groups intermingling in the middle of the medieval period. Further study of the enrolled deeds of the properties surrounding 63-65 Duke Street and other documentary sources could shed light on this question

### ***Acknowledgements***

The evaluation excavation was carried out by the author, David Robertson and Chris Phillips of Norfolk Archaeological Unit. The project was designed and overseen by Andy Shelley of Norfolk Archaeological Unit. The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot. Machine excavation and shoring was carried out by Bryn Williams Builders and Civil Engineers. The author would also like to thank Steve Pymm and the proprietors of the shop at 67 Duke Street for their invaluable co-operation and help. This report was edited by Andy Shelley. Illustrations prepared by the author. Graphics, formatting and production by Maggie Foottit.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Period
1	D	Redeposited yellow clay and laminated lenses of silt. A redeposited version of floor make-up [3]. A result of the demolition of the buildings evidenced by [3], [30 and [40]	14th century
2	D	Fill of beam slot [30]	14th century
3	D	Yellow sandy clay floor or floor make-up	Late13th century
4	D	Brown sandy-loam make-up for [3] above	Late13th century
5	D	Fill of very modern disturbance [6]	Modern
6	C	Very modern feature result of recent site clearance or 1942 bombing and it's aftermath	Modern
7	D	Demolition rubble. The result of W.W.II or immediate post-war site clearance.	Modern
8	M	Heavily disturbed and partially heat shattered pamment floor, same floor level as [9], although [9] might be from a slightly later phase	19th century
9	M	Brick/pamment floor, see above for comments.	19th century
10	D	Burnt/charred linoleum floor covering.	Modern
11	D	Chalky make-up beneath linoleum floor [10]	Modern
12	D	Sandy make-up beneath linoleum floor [10]	Modern
13	D	Possible earth floor in post-medieval building(s)	Post-medieval
14	D	Thin layer of loose soil floor make-up	Post-medieval
15	D	Possible mortar floor in post-medieval building(s)	Post-medieval
16	D	Clayey make-up layer deposited prior to the construction of the post-medieval building	Post-medieval
17	D	Sandy make-up layer deposited prior to the construction of the post-medieval building	Post-medieval
18	D	Mortar floor make-up	Post-medieval
19	D	Either sandy-loam make-up or garden soil-like build-up, possible a combination of both	? Late medieval or post-medieval
20	D	Rubble deposit associated with alteration or rebuilding of post-medieval building	19th century
21	M	East-to-west aligned wall of original build of post-medieval building. Same as [25]	Post-medieval
22	D	Probable mortar floor for first phase of post-medieval building. Possibly same as [27]	Post-medieval
23	D	Mortar and sandy silt make-up layer deposited prior to the construction of the post-medieval building	Post-medieval
24	M	North-to-south aligned wall associated with alteration or rebuilding of post-medieval building	19th century
25	M	East-to-west aligned wall of original build of post-medieval building. Same as [21]	Post-medieval

Context No.	Category	Description/interpretation	Period
26	D	Layer of loamy soil chalk and charcoal probably associated with the alteration or rebuilding of post-medieval building	19th century
27	D	Probable mortar floor for first phase of post-medieval building. Possibly same as [22]	Post-medieval
28	D	Silt and mortar make-up deposited prior to the construction of the post-medieval building	Post-medieval
29	D	Possible layer of garden soil predating medieval buildings	Late 12th-13th century
30	C	Beam slot of northern medieval building	Late 13th century
31	D	Fill of post-hole [32]	Late 13th century
32	C	Deepish post-hole associated with northern medieval building.	Late 13th century
33	D	Fill of post-pad depression [34]	Late 13th century
34	C	Depression caused by pressure on a post-pad. Part of northern medieval building.	Late 13th century
35	D	Fill of construction cut for wall [24]	19th century
36	D	Construction cut for wall [24]	19th century
37	D	Trample layer associated with the construction of wall [21]=[25]	Post-medieval
38	D	Chalk mixed with laminated lenses of dark silt. Make-up/levelling layer for yellow clay floor [3].	Late 13th century
39	D	Fill of beam slot [40]	14th century
40	C	Beam slot of southern medieval building	Late 13th century
41	D	Dark mixed silt clay fill with much animal bone. Lower fill of [45]	11th-12th century
42	D	Burnt orange clay and peat ash. Upper fill of [45]	11th-12th century
43	D	Fill of natural feature [44]	11th-12th century
44	C	Possible solution feature	11th-12th century
45	C	Enhanced natural hollow filled with churned marshy deposits and domestic rubbish	11th-12th century
46	D	Natural mineralised gravels	Geological

## Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
U/S	IRON SF9	1	-
01	STONE SF1	1	-
02	MPOT	4	0.100
02	IRON NAILS	3	-
02	MWD	1	0.603
02	ABONE	-	0.049
04	MPOT	4	0.033
04	IRON NAILS	4	-
04	MWD	1	0.467
04	ABONE	-	0.712
29	SPOT/MPOT	159	1.433
29	FCLAY	9	0.254
29	IRON SF4	1	-
29	LAVA SF5	1	-
29	IRON NAILS	3	-
29	MWD	5	0.866
29	ABONE	-	4.249
31	MPOT	1	0.003
31	ABONE	-	0.017
39	BONE SF2	1	-
39	LAVA SF3	1	-
39	IRON NAIL	1	-
39	ABONE	-	0.042
41	RPOT/SPOT/MPOT	45	0.577
41	FCLAY	3	0.054
41	LAVA SFs 6, 7 & 8	4	-
41	MWD	5	0.504
41	FLINT	1	-
41	ABONE	-	7.203

42	FCLAY	1	0.056
42	ABONE	-	0.200
43	MPOT	1	0.003

**Key:**

RPOT Roman pottery  
 SPOT Saxon pottery (Early-Middle)  
 MPOT Medieval pottery (Late Saxon-medieval)  
 PPOT Post medieval pottery  
 FCLAY Fired clay  
 MWD Metal working debris  
 ABONE Animal bone  
 FLINT  
 IRON

### Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date	Overall Date Range
2	LMU	BODY	2	60	11th-14th C	
2	GRIM	BODY	2	40	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
4	THET	BODY	1	15	10th-11th C	
4	YARM	BODY	1	7	11th-12th C	
4	EMW	BODY	2	8	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
29	THETG?	BODY	1	8	10th-11th C	
29	THET	CP/JAR	3	31	10th-11th C	
29	THET	BODY	26	265	10th-11th C	
29	THET	CP/JAR?	1	10	10th-11th C	
29	GRIM	JUG	3	77	L12th-14th C	L12th-13th C
29	YARM	CP/JAR	1	7	11th-12th C	
29	YARM	CP/JAR	1	6	11th-12th C	
29	YARM	BODY	7	59	11th-12th C	
29	ANDE	BODY	1	11	12th-13th C	
29	GRIMUNG	JUG	2	41	11th-M13th C	
29	EMWS	BODY	2	14	11th-12th C	
29	EMSW	BODY	2	7	11th-12th C	
29	EMW	BODY	21	83	11th-12th C	
29	EMW	CP/JAR	3	17	11th-12th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	49	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	29	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	22	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	13	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	11	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	17	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	1	11	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	CP/JAR	4	34	11th-14th C	
29	LMU	BODY	79	550	11th-14th C	
29	LMU?	BODY	1	14	11th-14th C	
29	EMW	CP/JAR	1	17	11th-12th C	
31	LMU	BODY	1	2	11th-14th C	11th-14th C
41	THET	BODY	3	50	10th-11th C	
41	EMW	BODY	3	33	11th-12th C	
41	EMSW	PITCHER	1	128	11th-12th C	

41	YARM	CP/JAR	2	47	11th-12th C	
41	YARM	BODY	1	6	11th-12th C	
41	LMU	CP/JAR	1	22	11th-14th C	11th-12th C
41	LMU	BODY	34	264	11th-14th C	
41	MISC	BOWL	1	36	Late Roman	
43	LMU	BODY	1	2	11th-14th C	11th-14th C

THETG	Grimston Thetford-type ware
THET	Thetford-type ware
EMSW	Early medieval Sandwich ware
EMW	Early medieval ware
EMWS	Early medieval with shell
YARM	Yarmouth-type ware
LMU	Local medieval unglazed ware
ANDE	Andenne-type ware
GRIMUNG	Grimston coarseware

#### ***Appendix 4: Small Finds***

<b>Small Find</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Object Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	01	1	Schist	Whetstone	Fragment	
2	39	1	Bone	Knife	Handle - scale plate	PMED
3	39	1	Lava	Quern	Fragment	
4	29	1	Iron	Fish hook		
5	29	1	Lava	Quern	Fragment	
6	41	1	Lava	Quern	Fragment	
7	41	1	Lava	Quern	Fragment	
8	41	2	Lava	Quern	Fragment	
9	U/S	1	Iron	Shoe	Last	PMED

## Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	42	41
<b>Cereals</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
(rachis nodes)	x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	
<b>Herbs</b>		
Asteraceae indet.		xm
<i>Brassica</i> sp.		xw
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	xw
Chenopodiaceae indet.		xw
<i>Fumaria officianlis</i> L.		xw
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		xw
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	xm	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	x	
Large Poaceae indet.	x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x	
Polygonaceae indet.		xw
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua)	x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.	x	
<i>Torilis japonica</i> (Houtt.)DC		xcfm
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x	x
<i>Viola</i> sp.		xw
<b>Wetland plants</b>		
<i>Carex</i> sp.		xw xm
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x	xw
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	xcf	
<b>Trees/shrubs</b>		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x	

<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x	xw
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x	x
(florets)	x	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	xcf	x
Indet.buds	x	
Indet.seeds	x	
<b>Animal macrofossils</b>		
Bone	xb	x
Eggshell	x	x
Fish bone	x	x
Waterlogged arthropods		x
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	
Mineralised concretions	x	x
Mortar/plaster	xb	
Vitrified material	x	x
<b>Sample volume (Litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>25%</b>

m = mineral replaced    w = waterlogged/de-watered    b = burnt



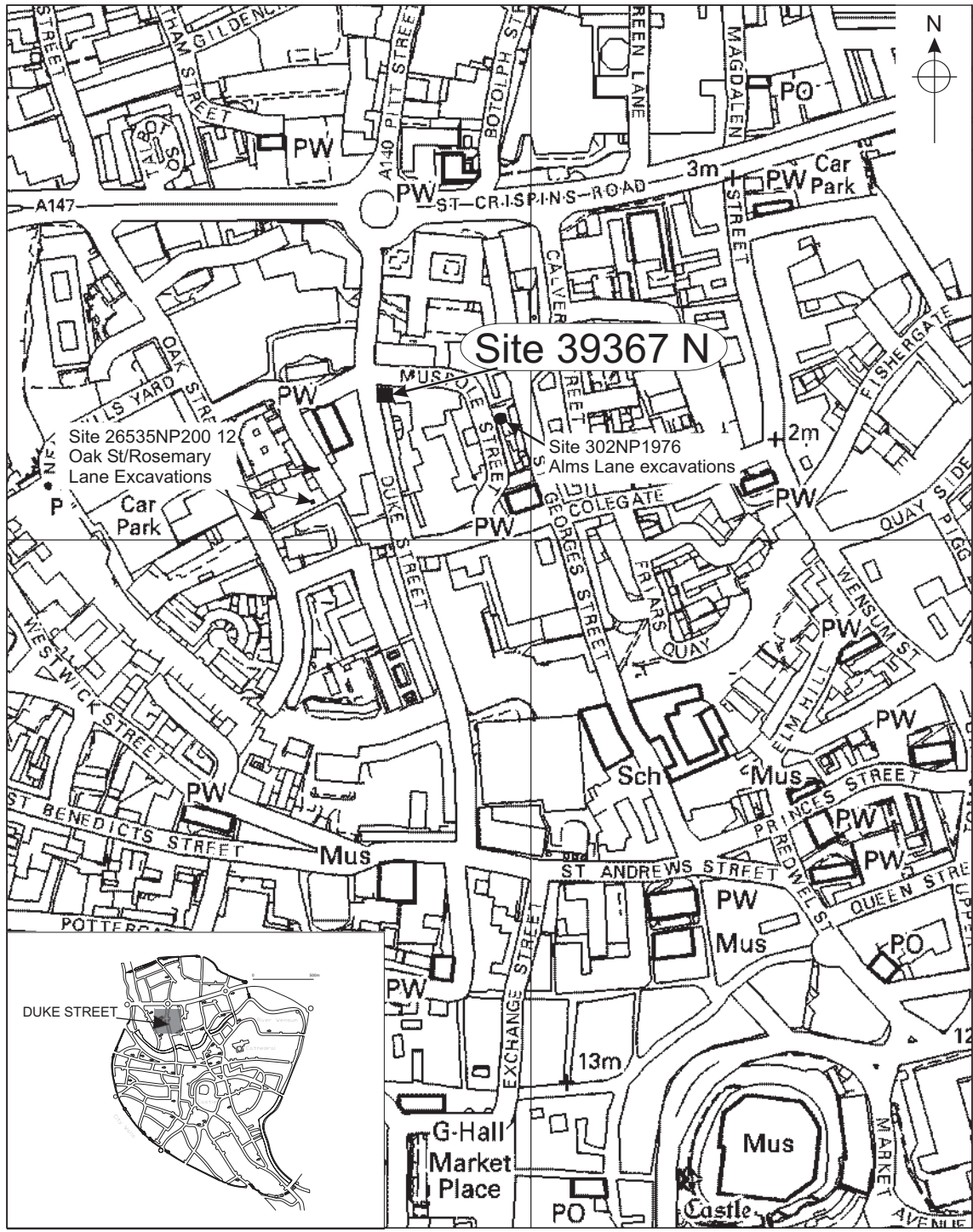


Figure 1. Site Location and Previously Excavated Sites. Scale 1:5000

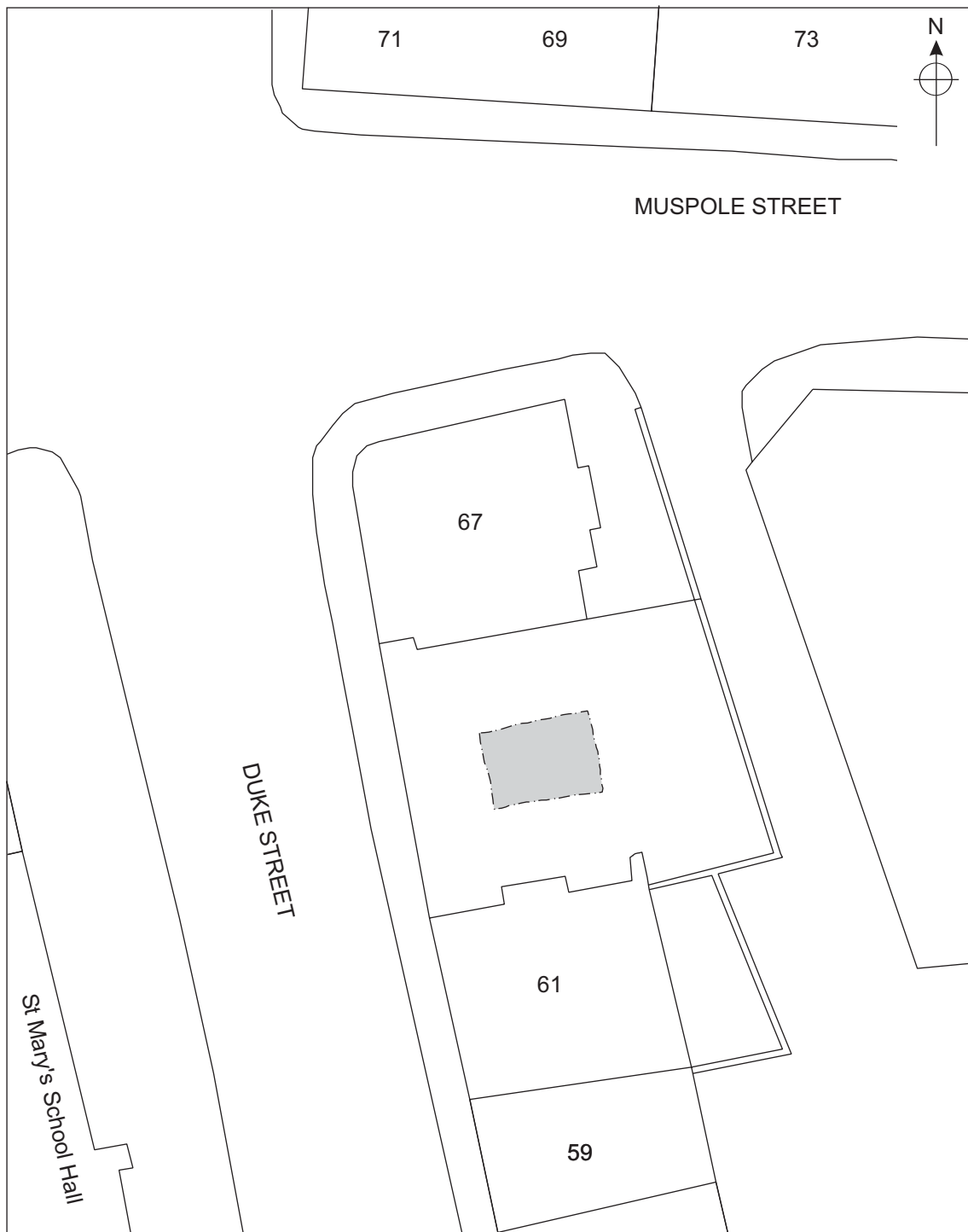


Figure 2. Detailed trench location. Scale 1:200

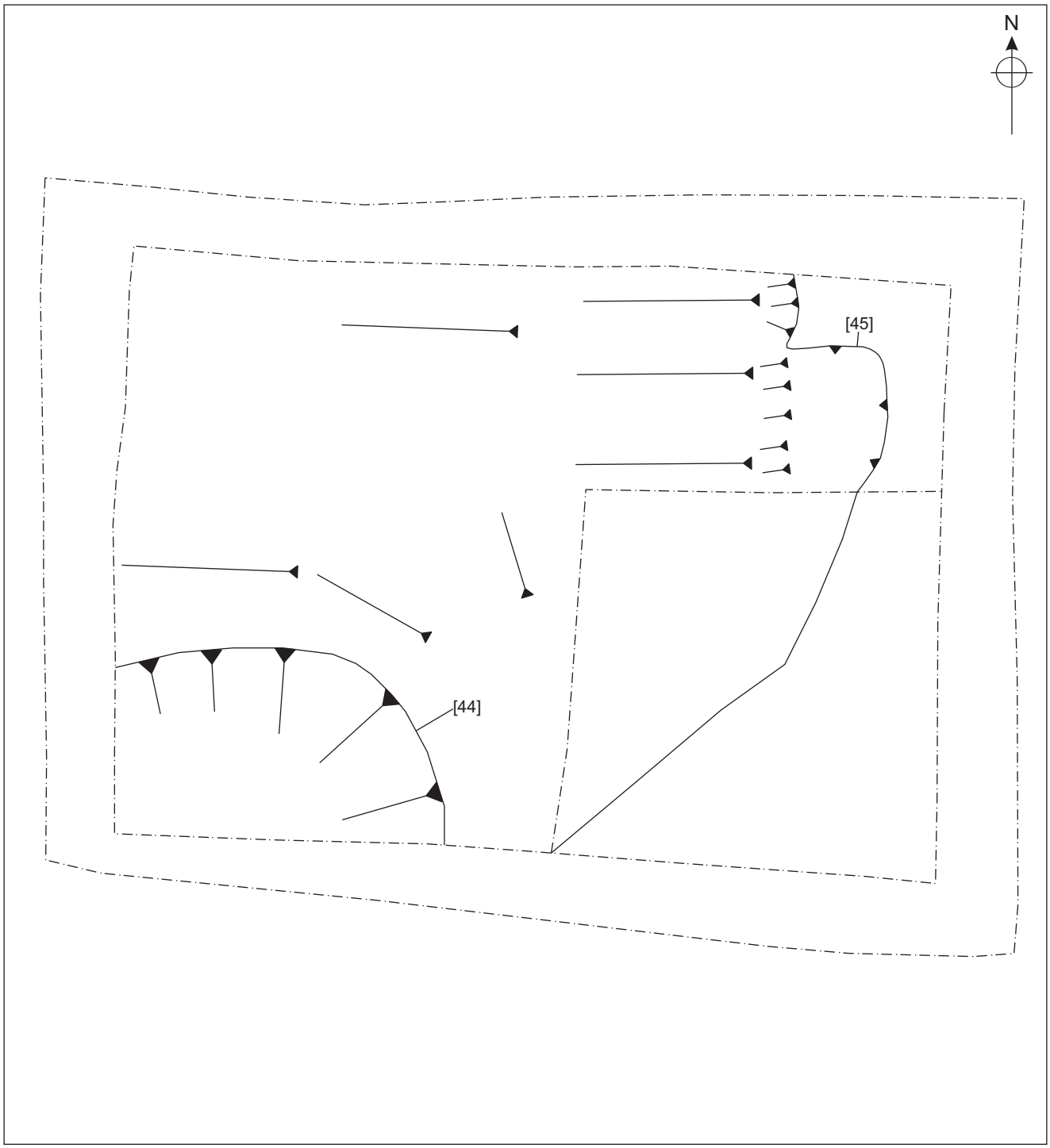


Figure 3. Plan of features in trench at maximum depth of 2.9m below the modern surface (0.9m OD). Scale 1:20

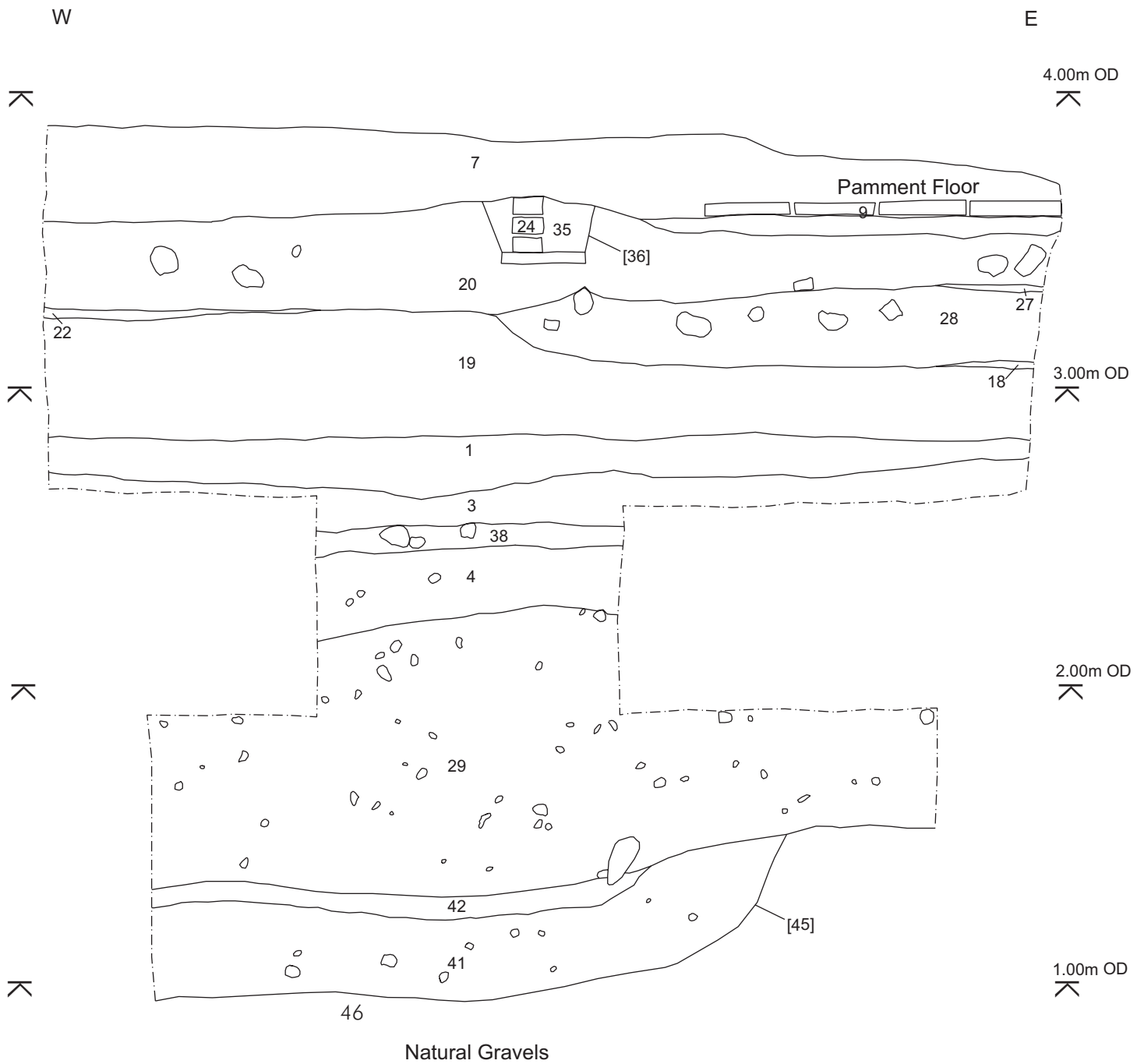


Figure 4. Partially reconstructed south-facing section of trench. Scale 1:20

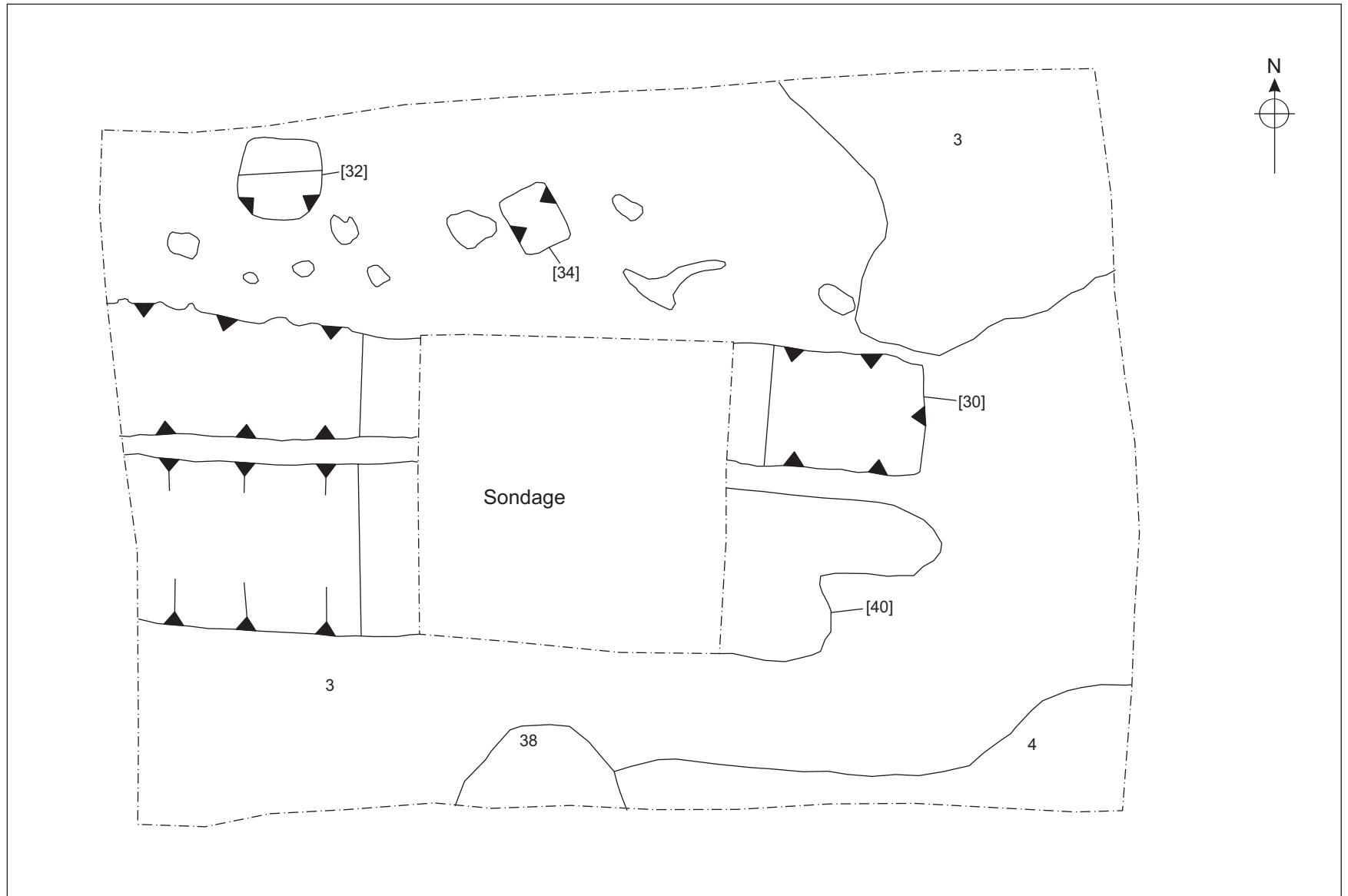


Figure 5. Plan of structural features in trench at 1.1m below the modern surface (2.6m OD). Scale 1:20

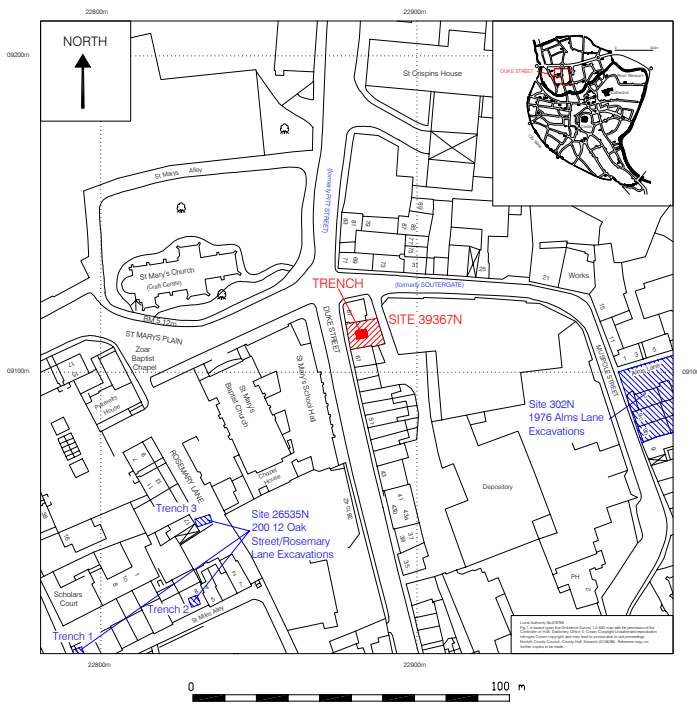


Fig.1 Site Location and previously excavated sites, scale 1:1250



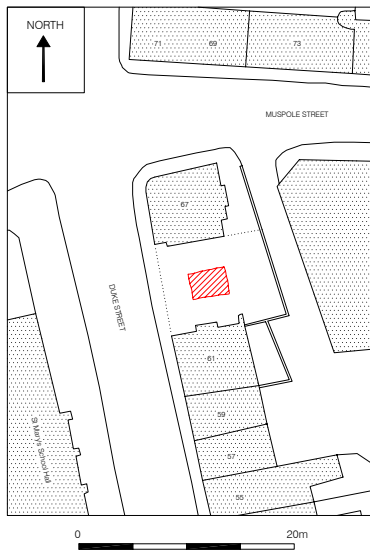


Fig 2 Detailed trench location, scale 1:200





NORTH  
↑

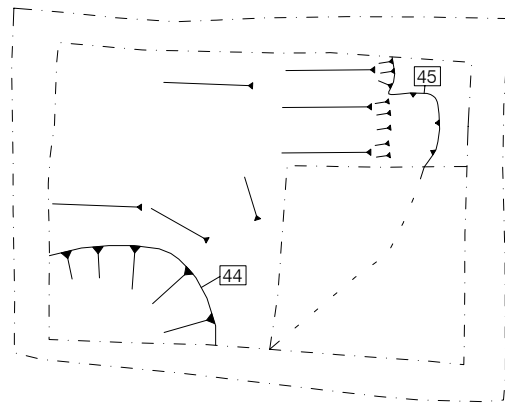


Fig. 3 Plan of features in trench at maximum depth of 2.9m below the modern surface (0.9m OD). Scale 1:20



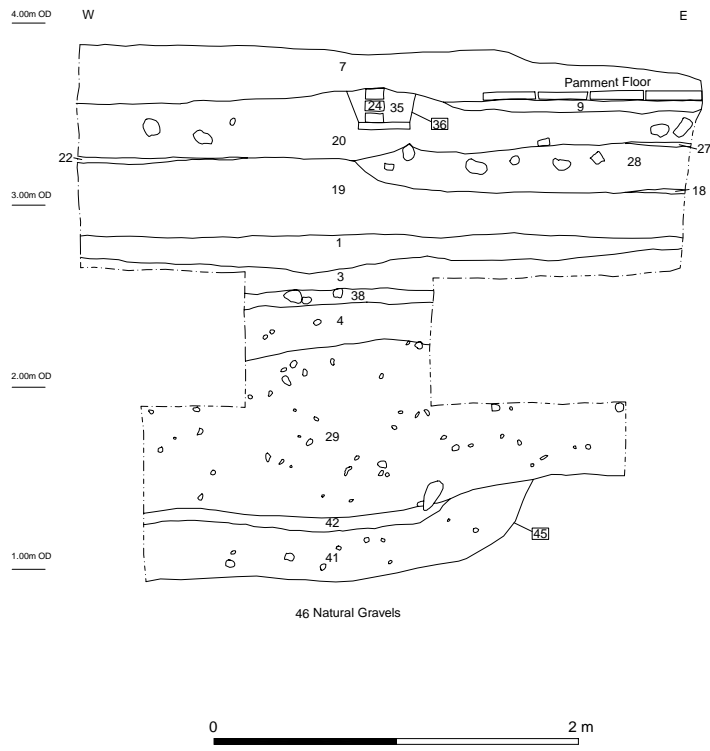


Fig.4 Partially reconstructed south-facing section of Trench. Scale 1:20



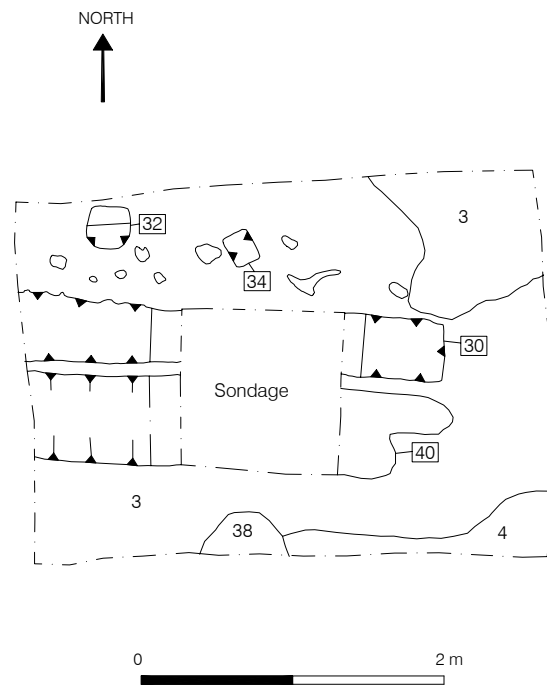


Fig. 5 Plan of structural features in trench at 1.1m below the modern surface (2.6m OD). Scale 1:20





34 - 36, Muspole Street.  
(Former Cock and House Public House).



34 - 36, Muspole Street,  
and (right) 67, Duke Street.





67, Duke Street.

(With timber frame revealed after destruction of adjoining building during an air raid).  
(Also see 34 - 36 Muspole Street).



